

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

ORGAN OF IRISH AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN THE RIVER PLATE.

FOUNDED BY VEN. DEAN DILLON.

VOLUME XIII, No. 29.

BUENOS AIRES, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1887.

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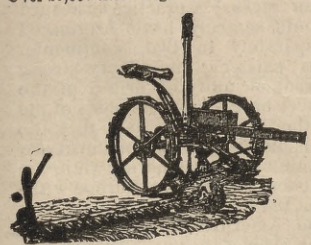
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Mr McNeave, who has travelled over every country where sheep are subject to these diseases, has numerous certificates from Australia and New Zealand which prove the efficacy of his remedies; and in our country he has received many enthusiastic testimonials from estancieros who have used them with the best result. These testimonials are signed by Messrs Leonardo Pereyra, Samuel B Hale, Duggan Bros, Vicente C Amadeo, Pellegrini y Lagos, Julio Carril, Sr Duportal, Sr Fichetto and others.

The price paid by Mr Moors to Mr McNeave for his patent rights to registered marks, and for receipts for compounding the medicines, is £4000 sterling.

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POLITEAMA ARGENTINO

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Desde la fecha queda abierto un abono de 20 funciones, las que darán principio a mediados del mes de Julio.
Los abonados tendrán el 10 o/o de rebaja. La secretaria del teatro por el abono está abierta desde las 12 a m. hasta las 5 p.m.

ARRCIFES IRISH UNION

The usual Quarterly meeting of the above body will be held in Arrecifes on Sunday, August 7th. All the members are expected to be in attendance on that day. T. J. O'Shea, Sec. j13a7

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TELEGRAMS

London, July 26.

In a speech delivered last night Mr. Gladstone said that the recent elections had been favourable to Home Rule. He considered that the judicial rents should be reduced for two years, by which time the law for the purchase of land would be in force.

The Irish Crimes Bill passed the third reading in the House of Lords on the 18th and the Royal assent was given to it yesterday.

Advices from Calcutta confirm the loss of the steamer Sir John Lawrence in Bengal Bay, with 900 lives, 750 of them pilgrims of the first families of Bengal.

The Marquis of Ripon, Earl Granville, Lord Rosebery and 28 other Liberal peers have signed a protest against the Coercion Bill as being an encouragement to rebellion and secret societies.

Lord Salisbury announced in the Lords that the Afghan frontier question with Russia is settled. The Emir will remain in the Khaniaba district.

It is reported that the Bulgarians are about to proclaim their independence.

On Saturday there were 49 cases of cholera at Catania and 22 deaths. Deaths from cholera in other places have occurred.

The Powers cannot agree about the election of Prince Ferdinand.

At the election in the Brixton division of Lambeth Lord Carmarthen (C) received 3,307 votes, and Hill (L) 2,569. At Hornage, Middlesex, Stephens (C) 4,476, against 2488 for the Gladstonian candidate.

A change in the Cabinet is probable, and it is thought that Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain will join it.

A collision has occurred between two ironclads, the Ajax and the Devastation. The latter was much damaged and is leaking considerably.

A telegram from St. Thomas, West Africa, states that the West African Trading Company has received the news that Mr. H. M. Stanley has been killed by the natives, with whom he was fighting in order to obtain provisions. No direct news of the expedition has been received, and the Government has not received any confirmation of the report. The Administrator of the Free State of Congo has telegraphed that he had not received any unfavourable news, and that on July 3rd Mr. Stanley had left Aramimien for Emir Bey's headquarters at Wallagu.

According to telegrams from Pesth, M. Fontichoff, president of the Bulgarian Assembly, has declined to accept the election of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, alleging that he is a mere instrument in the hands of Russia.

The Marquis of Hartington is disposed to accept the post of Home Secretary.

The Lord Lieutenant and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Chief Secretary and General Buller, held a conference on the coercion law.

The news from Sicily is that the fugitives from Catania are spreading the cholera all over the island. The heat is unusual, the thermometer registering 95 in the shade.

Rio Janeiro, 25.

Reports have been in circulation that the Argentine Misiones Commission had been delayed in order to obtain plans of the Brazilian frontier. Sr Moreno has given an official denial to the statement.

The family of General Santos will leave for Buenos Aires on August 4th.

The bodies of the passengers of the Rio Apa are coming ashore at Rio Grande.

Small pox is increasing. The Conservative Deputy Machado Portella replaces Baron de Marmore as Minister of Empire.

Lima.

From Peru, the news is that a change of Cabinet is expected. There is more commercial animation in Callao. The closing of the port during the cholera in Chile almost killed the trade, but now it is recovering. Eight colonels have been imprisoned on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Colonel Flores. The Peruvian Government has sent a circular to the South American governments inviting them to send delegates to an American Sanitary Congress to be held in Lima in November.

New York.

The schooners France and Argonante have been seized for violating the Fishery Law. The Canadian cutter Critic captured them very near the coast.

Santiago de Chile, 23.

Don Carlos de Bourbon and Don Guillermo Matta are passengers in the steamer Sorata, which leaves for Europe to-day. Senator José Eugenio Vergara and General Domingo Amusategui are dead. Exchange is at 25 1/8.

Roma.

The Pope has decided not to interfere with the Knights of Labour.

Great volcanic eruption on the Algerian coast. The volume of flame is visible 50 miles off.

Glasgow, 23.

The ship Firth Olseey (?) has been lost in a cyclone, with her crew of 25 men.

'La France' requires that General Boulanger should be called upon to publish the names of the persons who, as he says, proposed to him to take the lead of a monarchical movement.

Paris, July 25.

The warlike feeling against France has diminished since the retirement of General Boulanger. The Ferron plan of mobilization has much calmed the Germans.

France will not recognise the election because the people of Roumelia were not allowed to vote for members of the Assembly.

The new Panama Canal loan has been fully covered.

The Catholic newspaper 'El Monitor' publishes a letter from the Pope to his Secretary of State in which he sustains the right of the Holy Church to the Temporal Power and says that the Vatican ought to endeavour to obtain the assent of the Great Powers to its restoration.

The Uruguayan Minister Antonini y Diaz died suddenly yesterday at Verona.

Boston, 34.

The new yacht V. Meunter, built to compete with the Thistle made a trial trip yesterday which has much pleased her owner and builder.

Glasgow, 25.

The Thistle left for New York today. The wind is very fresh, she left under full sail. There are twenty four men in the crew. The owner & designer will leave Liverpool in the City of Rome at the end of August.

St. Petersburg, 25.

It is said that a large naphtha well, containing a million poods of naphtha, is on fire, at 20 miles from Nishni-Novgorod and that the flames were extending to other wells.

Springfield, 25.

Twenty-five lives have been lost by the floods caused by the bursting of the dikes.

Dublin, 25.

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation putting in force

the Law of Coercion against supposed Agrarian crimes. The proclamation has been made simultaneously in all the principal places in Ireland.

Colombia, South Carolina, 21.

A terrible explosion occurred today in a distillery, the men in it were blown to pieces.

New York, 21.

A frightful accident has occurred on the Erie Railway. The express train, in going round a sharp curve, ran into a gang of Italians working on the line, killed fifteen of them and injured many more.

Constantinople, 18.

The Grand Vizier has resigned on account of a violent article in the 'Moslem' against his Cabinet which he supposed to be inspired by the Sultan.

Postsmouth, July 24.

The Naval review yesterday, was a splendid affair. The Minotaur fired salutes to the East of the squadron while the Agincourt did the same on the West side. The way was kept clear of all traffic. The Queen left for Osborne escorted by the Trinity House yacht and the ships Albert, Enchantress, Helicon, Euphrates, Crocodile and Mallard. The yards of all the ships were manned and the sailors cheered as the Queen's yacht passed between the double row of ships, the guns at the same time firing a royal salute. On the turret ships without masts the sailors mustered on the decks. The double row of vessels made together a line of four miles. At night the ships and the city were illuminated with electric light and boats rowed round the fleet.

MONTEVIDEAN ITEMS

July 28.

A meeting will be held in Plaza Independencia to petition for the expulsion of Santos from the Seate and the army.

This Government wants to have the sole control of the projected Lazaretto on Gorriti Island.

The practice of allowing Legations, Consulates and foreign warships to send correspondence outside the mails is about to be stopped.

A special Envoy will be sent to Rio to settle pending questions.

The proposal of Marcelino Diaz y Garcia for the lighting of this city by electric light has been accepted.

A public manifestation was to have been made with the view of asking the President of the Republic to send a message to the Chambers soliciting the expulsion and degradation in rank of General Santos. Placards have been posted up inviting the people to assemble in Plaza Independencia at 7 o'clock, but the Ministers and some Senators and Deputies held a conference with General Tajes and the result was that Minister Herrera sent for the initiators of the meeting and satisfied them that this movement was inconvenient at the present moment, and what was more decisive, intimated to them that the police would not allow the meeting to be held. It was therefore determined to abandon the idea, but, nevertheless, by 7.30 there were from 3000 to 4000 persons in the Plaza.

It is known that the 'Rio Apa' was lost near Flores, North of the Rio Grande bar, a very rough and dangerous coast. It is supposed that she sank at midnight on the 11th and that the passengers were shut up in the fore cabin. Captain Franco, who commanded the steamer, was tied to the deck so as not to be washed away by the waves.

THE WORLD-FAMED

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ROSARIO.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

July 23, 1884.

To the Editor of the Southern Cross.

DEAR SIR,

The officers of H. M. S. Swallow that was up here on a visit, were sumptuously entertained the evening previous to their departure for San Nicolas, at a grand banquet in Mr Keenan's popular hotel. Eloquent toasts were proposed by Captain Fortescue, Messrs Mallet, Keenan, Mackern and others, and a right good time was enjoyed by all present. Owing to the prevalence of smallpox the crew were not allowed to land, hence expectant banqueters on a humbler scale were hugely disappointed.

It strikes me somehow as strange that even the smallpox microbe should be gifted with sufficient reverence for the higher orders to allow the officers to go to and fro, and to give and receive dinners with the most perfect impunity, while poor Jack cannot think of liberty for 24 hours without danger of being pitted like a sieve from the dreadful smallpox.

The political friends (i.e. barnacles) of Governor Galvez, met to vent a little of their surplus enthusiasm over H. E. on Sunday, and the authorities of the department evidently realising the danger attaching to such a proceeding, made excellent police arrangements with the view of maintaining the peace. I cannot say that these proved necessary—there was a hothouse odor about all the enthusiasm vented that was more than enough to prove that the displaying of it was sufficient punishment for the 'manifestantes,' and none were heartless enough to attempt to add to their sufferings. Governor Galvez may be as good as any of his contemporaries and all that, but the very idea of displaying extraordinary enthusiasm over what he has said and done since he came into power savors so strongly of sarcasm that the police authorities were more than justified in their fears that it might lead to a breach of the peace.

The leading Spanish residents held a meeting on the 23rd to appoint a committee for giving a banquet to the officers of the Spanish man-of-war Infanta Isabel, that has honored Rosario with a call.

Whilst mentioning this circumstance and the late visit of two British gunboats, I am constrained to say that such visits ought to be made more frequently by the foreign war vessels on this station. If this were done a little knowledge of what is taking place here and of the progress and prospects of the different parts of the country that are accessible by water would certainly prevail, and it would doubtless redound to the advantage of all concerned.

Another 'cause celebre' has just come before the law courts in this city. Some months since

a widow with four adult sons had the will of the husband and father to arrange. The estate included a valuable piece of land, and three 'procuradores' offered their services to the bereaved family, promising to see the estate safely over the shoals and quicksands of the law if half of this land was made over to them. This was accordingly promised, but subsequently the widow was offered 12000 mqn for the whole of the property, which she accepted, the sale being made and the three 'procuradores' being mollified by the promise of 6000 mqn in cash instead of the land they had covenanted for. This transaction, however, came to the ears of a resident lawyer, who evidently appears to have thought he had come across a fat bone to pick. He accordingly interviewed the old lady's sons and undertook, in consideration of 4000 mqn, to see them safely out of court, and to guarantee them from all annoyance on the part of the three 'procuradores'. This was agreed to, and the 4000 mqn being paid it was not long ere the 'procuradores' began proceedings to recover what they considered their due. At this stage of the proceedings the purchaser of the land for 12000 mqn, found out that the property had been heavily mortgaged by the lady's deceased husband and that notwithstanding her assurance, that of her sons, and of the three 'procuradores' to the contrary, she had no right to sell it. He consequently brought an action against all concerned, charging them with conspiring to swindle, and on the strength of this, Judge Candioli of the Criminal Court, ordered the arrest of all concerned, including the \$4000 lawyer. At this writing the three 'procuradores' and one of the sons are safely lodged in prison, and the police are anxiously inquiring for the rest, whose whereabouts are not at present known.

In this connection, I have again to call your attention to the very pernicious system of arresting people who are charged with offenses and leaving them in durance for ever so long, till they are able to clear themselves of crimes the perpetration of which they may never have dreamed of. It shows such an utter disregard for the sacredness of personal liberty that it is horribly inconsistent, particularly in a country where it is forbidden by law for a schoolmaster to punish an unruly boy, because it might offend his dignity.

As an illustration of the working of this system, I may here tell you of another case which goes to brand our code of jurisprudence as one of the most unjust and unsystematic it is possible to devise. Some six or eight months ago a considerable sum of money in gold coin that was sent through Villalonga's express as a parcel, was stolen; suspicion pointed so directly to a clerk named Edmunds that he was arrested and committed for trial (at some indefinite period). In the meantime Mr Henry Hine, the active and popular manager of the concern, paid the money to the person who had forwarded it, and consoled himself with the hope that time might discover the place of its concealment, as concealed he felt it certainly was, and that due retribution would be visited upon the head of the thief. Now, however, these hopes are destined to be blasted. The clerk Edmunds, as he has a right to do after waiting six or eight months for his trial, has demanded his release, and the Public Prosecutor has recommended the same to be granted on the somewhat astounding plea that the prisoner has already suffered a longer imprisonment than he would have been liable to had he been proved guilty of the crime laid to his charge. Now, is not this a triumph of justice? Has not the law been more than vindicated? Who can say after this that crime may be committed with impunity in Rosario—that there is not a court full of 'Daniels come to judgment'—that satisfaction is denied the aggrieved? In the meantime the clerk Edmunds goes out with an indelible stain upon his character. He has

been and still is suspected of having the money (several hundred pats) in his possession, and there remains no way of establishing his innocence, if innocent after all he be, and Mr Hine and the Villalonga Company may bid adieu to all hopes of recovering their own. There is no satisfaction for them.

Everything is now ready for the inauguration of the water works that are destined to prove one of the greatest boons ever bestowed upon the people of this city. It is very satisfactory to say that these works have been finished in a most masterly style, and that they reflect great credit upon the directing engineer Mr Staniforth, C.E., who as I told you in a previous letter, has also undertaken the sewerage and drainage of the city.

The smallpox which, by the way, appears to be spreading over the whole continent, continues with unabated virulence, and I regret to tell you that a large percentage of the cases prove fatal.

The wheat season, which has proved a very good one in every way, is drawing to a close, and I only regret to add that the prospects for the next one only serve to cast a damper upon the spirits of those who might otherwise be elated over much.

As a means of promoting the public health, which is in a most shaky condition just now through one cause and another, the Council of Hygiene has appointed a committee to examine the goods offered for sale in the stores and public markets of the city. This is the first time so obviously necessary a step has been taken in Rosario, and it is to be hoped that it may be followed by good results.

There being nothing further of any special importance to communicate for the present,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

PACIFICUS.

THE REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The sham Union is repealed the hour the Jubilee Coercion Bill receives the Royal signature. The bargain, a bad one for Ireland at best, is shamefully broken. The mess of pottage for which we were bribed, tricked and threatened into selling our nationhood is denied us. We were entitled under the Act of Union to equal laws with England, to a free participation in the Imperial Parliament, according to the proportion of our representatives. One after another the privileges guaranteed by the Act have been reft from us. Ireland is at the present hour governed by a despotic English majority, and her own representatives are gagged and insulted if they venture to remonstrate. By the Jubilee Coercion Act Ireland is to be kicked out of the Constitution, and its doors permanently closed, double locked and bolted, against her. Trial by jury and free speech are to be abolished in Ireland by a purely English Parliamentary majority. If this may be fairly done, what pretence is there of equal Government? What safeguard stands between us and absolute despotism? It is within the province, it would seem, of an English majority, after an hour's debate, to formally abolish our Parliamentary representation. When the Church Disestablishment Act was passed many Protestants vehemently contended that by the breach of one of its principal conditions the Act of Union disappeared. Technically they were right. But the answer is in this. The majority of the Irish representatives were in favour of the change, and so by the consent of both the high contracting parties the terms of the treaty were altered. Ireland, through the mouths of the majority—the vast majority—of her representatives, vehemently protested against the indignities and injustice to which she is now being subjected. What meaning was there in preserving her a proportionate representation if at the option of the English majority they can be silenced and

overborne? A deed of partnership is indeed a valuable protection if the true construction of the document be that all the rights and privileges—the person and property of one party are subject to the absolute and unrestricted control of the other. We remember a pretty fable of our young days of a cat and mouse that became partners for the enjoyment and protection of their common store. The settlement was strictly drawn. But the cat, in contempt of its provisions, proceeded to devour the common store, and on the mouse attempting to remonstrate he devoured her too. The apologue typifies the situation. The Irish members, attempting to remonstrate against the gross injustice that is being wrought, are derided and denounced, calumniated and clouted. The case for coercion rests on the assumption that the Irish members, one and all, their illustrious leader at their head, are a parcel of notorious criminals. In the Press, on platform, and in Parliament the coercionists have been driven from all other argument against Home Rule. On a question on which Ireland is vitally concerned, the voice of Ireland is inexorably stifled. The avowed object of the legislation on which the entire time of Parliament is lavished is to deal with the Irish representatives as criminals, to constitute their policy a crime and suppress the organisation of which they are members. The Irish representatives are closed in debate and outvoted in the division lobby on questions on which Ireland is only affected. At this hour Ireland has as little of the reality of representative Government as Dahomey. It is not merely that the people are without control in the government of the country. It is governed in direct and ostentatious defiance of their wishes. Col. King-Harman governs Ireland. Balfour restricts himself each day more closely to the single official duty of pocketing the salary. No one pretends that King-Harman has a qualification for the post. He is destitute alike of character and of brains. He was chosen Governor-General of Ireland because he is the most ferocious Orangeman and rack-renter at the disposal of the Government—the man most vehemently and righteously hated by the people. The old system has broken down. The new system must be built up.

Before the curing of a strong disease, Even in the instant of repair and health The fit is strongest.

It is even so with us now. The existing condition of things cannot last. No man in Ireland believes it can or desires it should. It is intolerable all round. Nationalist and coercionist, peasant and landlord, cry out together against it.—United Ireland.

A TRIBUTE TO POPE LEO XIII.

In his pastoral letter of March 12th, Mgr Theuerlein, Bishop of Hermopolis and Apostolic Administrator of the Diocese of Monaco, gives a highly interesting resumé of the history of Pope Leo's pontificate. In a language at once concise and elegant, reminding the reader in some passages of the clear and incisive sentences of Bossuet, the Bishop gives us a review of Pope Leo's activity, his successes and endeavors. We think to confer a favor on our readers by translating some of the best passages:

Now, what shall we say of the Pontifical labors of Leo XIII, all of which have for their aim the revival of philosophy, the organisation of education in all its various branches, the cultivation of historic studies, and the encouragement of literary and scientific pursuits? The world indeed continues its old calumnies about the ignorance and love of darkness of the Church. The Church pardons those who thus calumniate her, for she is charity itself; but she fears nothing because she is truth itself. Though the faith of the Catholic nations

of Europe is still full of life, yet it cannot be denied that the religious spirit has suffered from the attacks of infidelity, which often has in its favor the support of the public authorities. This evil has not escaped the attention of the Sovereign Pontiff, and more than once has he given public expression of the pain which this sad fact gave him. To oppose this evil he has never ceased to encourage and in every way to protect all societies founded to fight the spirit of infidelity, or to guard souls or to lead the faithful back to the practice of their Christian duties. At the same time his piety prompted him to call to aid the protection of the saints, and above all the help of the Mother of God whose veneration he is ever striving to extend, and whose high prerogatives he celebrates and glorifies. His solicitude is especially great for the nations among which the doctrines of the Reformation prevail and also for the heathen. Who knows how many were made happy and saved by this solicitude?

After the Catholic Hierarchy had once been established in England, in Scotland, and in the Netherlands, old prejudices disappeared, hatred was known no more, conversions multiplied without proselytism. Conversions increased in the sight of God. In America the vitality of Catholicity has shown itself to an unexpected extent. At present the Catholics of the United States point with triumphant pride to their numerous Bishops and two Cardinals. The same success has attended the labors of the Catholic missionaries in Australia, whose capital, Sydney, has been honored with the Roman purple to the great satisfaction of Protestant England.

But it is for the benefit of heathen peoples especially that our great Pontiff is working. He has said to himself: "The Church laments many of her children just having been taken from her in Europe; let us give to her instead the children of Africa, of that mysterious continent which seems to extend as discoveries advance; let us conquer Asia, the ancient cradle of Christianity and the world, now relapsed into pagan darkness; let us add to her inheritance those numerous islands, as big as whole continents, scattered in the midst of the ocean, so that the word of the Psalmist may be fulfilled: "Dabo tibi hereditatem gentium"—"I shall give to thee the inheritance of the Gentiles."

Such a Pope as Leo, perfect alike as Pontiff and Sovereign, endowed with the very highest qualities of heart and soul, prudent and keen-sighted, with a perfect knowledge of his age, moderate as he is persevering, so far from lessening the power of the Papacy will, on the contrary, honor the dignity as much as he was honored in receiving it. And indeed we can say that, now the Papacy has won back its influence on the councils of rulers and nations, it has reconquered its whole moral force of olden times.

Pope Leo XIII now represents the dignity of the Papacy in the Vatican after the example of his predecessor Pius IX. During the nine years which have elapsed since his election, Pope Leo has never been able to walk in the streets of that Rome of which he is the chief glory. He cannot see the monuments which he himself causes to be renovated or embellished. But behold! fast and wide spreads the fame of him as a man of uncommon genius, thanks to his own immortal Encyclicals. By the manner in which the Nuncios of the Holy See acted in their negotiations with the Governments of Europe, it became soon apparent that the Pontiff in the Vatican was not only a saint but the foremost statesman of his age. A day will come, we venture to predict, when, to the astonishment of the whole world, Leo XIII will be chosen arbitrator to settle the ancient and famous feud of two powerful nations, and on that day he, who until now seemed to have in his hands the destinies of the world, and

who had himself chosen the arbitrator, will find his equal, if not his superior.

A STRANGE CUSTOM

There is a very curious and apparently inexplicable custom, called the 'couvade,' which extends from China to the Mississippi valley; it demands that when a child is born, the father must take to his bed, while the mother attends to all the duties of the household. Marco Polo found the custom among the Chinese in the 13th century. The practice remarked by Marco Polo continues to this day among the hill tribes of China. The father of a new-born child, as soon as the mother has become strong enough to leave her couch, gets into bed himself, and there receives the congratulations of his acquaintances. (Max Muller's 'Chips from a German Workshop,' vol ii, p 272). Strabo (vol iii, pp 4, 17) mentions that, among the Iberians of the north of Spain the women after the birth of a child, tend their husbands, putting them to bed instead of going themselves. The same custom existed among the Basques only a few years ago. 'In Biscay,' says M F Michel, 'the women rise immediately after childbirth and attend to the duties of the household, while the husband goes to bed, taking the baby with him, and thus receives the neighbors' compliments.' The same custom was found in France, and is said to exist to this day in some cantons of Bearn. Diodorus Siculus tells us that among the Corsicans the wife was neglected and the husband put to bed and treated as the patient. Apollonius Rhodius tells us that among the Tiberii, at the south of the Black Sea, when a child was born the father lay groaning, with his head tied up, while the mother tended him with food and prepared his baths. The same absurd custom extends throughout the tribes of North and South America. Among the Caribs in the West Indies (and the Caribs, Brasseur de Bourbourg says, were the same as the ancient Carians of the Mediterranean Sea), the man takes to his bed as soon as a child is born, and kills no animals, and herein we find an explanation of a custom otherwise inexplicable. Among the American Indians it is believed that if the father kills an animal during the infancy of the child, the spirit of the animal will revenge itself by inflicting some disease upon the helpless little one. 'For six months the Carib father must not eat birds or fish, for whatever animals he eats will impress their likeness on the child, or produce disease by entering its body' (Dorman, Prim. Superst. p 58). Among the Abipones the husband goes to bed, fasts a number of days, 'and you would think,' says Dobrizhoffer, 'that it was he who had given birth to the child.' The Brazilian father takes to his hammock before and after the birth of the child, and for fifteen days eats no meat and hunts no game. Among the Esquimaux the husbands forbear hunting during the lying-in of their wives, and for some time thereafter. Here, then, we have a very extraordinary and unnatural custom, existing to this day on both sides of the Atlantic, reaching back to vast antiquity, and finding its explanation only in the superstition of the American races. A practice so absurd could scarcely have originated separately in two continents. Its existence is a very strong proof of unity of origin of the races on the opposite sides of the Atlantic; and the fact that the custom and the reason for it are both found in America while the custom remains in Europe without the reason, would imply that the American population was the older of the two.—DONNELLY'S 'Atlantis.'

A sheep raiser in Runnelis County, Texas, has a beard 5 ft 4 in. long and 21 in. wide in its broadest part. It is of a rich chestnut color, and its owner is very proud of it.

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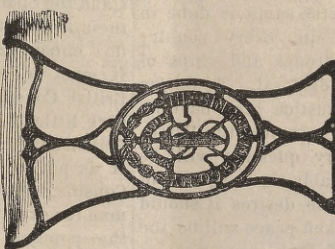
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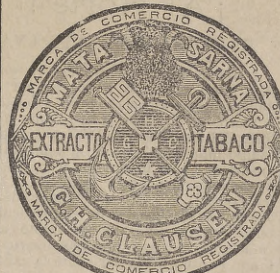
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** See Testimonials at my office

m14j14

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TERMS.

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THE SOUTHERN CROSS

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1887.

Santos had scarcely been installed into his new quarters when he received a challenge from Colonel Montero, who considers himself aggrieved by the treatment he suffered from Santos during the revolution of last year in the Banda Oriental. Santos gave his grim visitors a most diplomatic reception, and said that if Montero had suffered any injustice he might apply to the courts. This of course was a good joke, for while Santos was in power he was the only court in the country. The so-called courts were only shadows of his high and mighty excellence. It was in vain that Montero appealed to the chivalry of the Generalissimo. Nothing could induce him to fight, so Montero broke off the correspondence by dubbing him a coward, which in all probability he is, though his refusal to fight a duel is no proof thereof.

The Tories have no reason to boast over the result of the recent elections in the Brixton division of Lambeth and the Hornsey division of Middlesex,

True their candidates won, but the figures show a falling off on the Tory side as compared with the general elections of 1886. The numbers then were: Lambeth, Conservative vote 3300, and 3427, Gladstonian 1886 and 2762; at present Conservative 3307 and Gladstonian 2569. At Hornsey, Middlesex, there was no election in 1886. It is well known that London and its environs are the very strongholds of Toryism in England, but even there it would seem that the tide of public feeling is turning.

The Director of the National Bank in Corrientes, Don Carlos Roca, has a queer idea of financial duties. From the time he was appointed to that responsible post he showed a strong party bias. He refused money to political opponents, and lavishly bestowed the same upon friends, regardless of their ability to pay or not. Indeed, he acted pretty much as if the bank and all the money deposited therein was his lawful right. He went so far as to refuse persons the sums deposited in the bank, alleging that he had not wherewith to pay. The directors of the bank in Buenos Aires, learning of the arbitrary conduct of Don Carlos, sent an inspector, Sr. Marti, to examine his accounts. On his arrival Roca resigned, but a few days after Marti was threatened with death by masked assassins, and he and all the employees fled to Buenos Aires, leaving Roca master of the situation and the money. Marti and Co. have now received orders to return, and Roca is summoned to Buenos Aires to give an account of his stewardship. The question is: Will the financial 'caudillo' obey? or will he not rather hang Marti from a kerosene lamp-post and fortify himself behind the money bags?

It appears that certain Brazilian statesmen have been greatly alarmed because this country continues to man its fleet and to drill the few thousand soldiers who are necessary for the maintenance of order and the proper administration of affairs. We suppose the same is done in Brazil, and in every country which has troops and ships of war at its disposal. To do the Argentines justice they have no wish to go to war with Brazil. The boundary question will be settled amicably, as every man of common sense desires it should be. Unbroken peace will be the salvation of both countries, as war would be their ruin.

The outspoken resolutions of the Irish Archbishops and Bishops denouncing the Coercion Bill synchronise very happily with the visit of the Papal Envoy to London, and the despatch of a pair of Papal Commissioners to Ireland to study the Irish question on the spot. All these events have their bearing on the Irish Church and the National cause. The resolutions of the Prelates are the announcement of the political attitude of the Hierarchy; and, we may remark, never did the Irish Prelates better show themselves worthy of the confidence and affection with which they are regarded by their people. The presence of the Envoy has set the Government and the English Catholics agog over the old question of a Nuncio at London. But we do not know anything

better calculated to give that project and the hopes based upon it their quietus than the visit of Monsignor Persico and Father Gualdi to this country. It will take them but a very brief investigation to enable them to inform the Holy Father that the Irish Bishops are the true spokesmen of the Irish Catholic people at the Vatican, and the safest guides upon whom his Holiness can rely. The despatch of these Commissioners was a wise and salutary step, which will be productive of no end of good results.—United Ireland.

The "Westminster Review" has this to say in an article on the "Eighty-Seventh Coercion Bill": "For the moment Ministers will probably succeed in carrying their programme, or at least a portion of it, through. But the day of awakening has come, and the day of reckoning is close at hand. Ministers and Parliaments do not live for ever. The people finally have their fate in their hands. From all parts of the country—from north and south and east and west—the people have signified their hostility to the proposals of Government in terms loud, resonant, and unmistakable. The present tide of indignation may ebb after the Bill has been passed into law, but it will flow in full strength once more when the Government proceed to put their Coercion Act in operation."

We again call the attention of the people of the British Isles residing in this city to the want of some sort of an association that would give immigrants arriving here the necessary information. We are daily beset by applicants for situations, and we are in many cases unable to assist them. This country is rich in resources. It can feed one hundred millions of population, and yet we have heard sober, intelligent men in the city of Buenos Aires curse the day they steered their bark to the shores of Argentina. Not unfrequently strong, active men who are wanted here take shipping for North America, for the simple reason that they do not understand the Spanish language, and their own countrymen give them no encouragement whatever. It must be admitted that the British Consul in this city does very little to aid or direct poor British subjects who apply to him. It is not so with other foreign Consuls, the French and the German for example, and Mr. Baker, the popular North American Consul, is ever ready at the call of his countrymen, who may need succor and advice. An association for the benefit of poor Irish and British immigrants would be an incalculable benefit.

LA PLATA

Consequent on the reforms made by Governor Paz in La Plata, the expulsion of the drones and the demolition of the castle of indolence, it appears that a wonderful change is taking place in that wondrous city. We no longer find ministers luxuriating in splendid palaces, erected and gorgeously furnished at the expense of the province. The fat sinecures have been suppressed, and those who receive a salary are expected to earn it. This tightening of the public purse-strings has had a depressing effect on the new city. Stagno's

operative enterprise failed for want of spectators. There is a general scarcity of money, and the city is comparatively deserted. The pride, pomp, and circumstances of Rocha's reign are gone for ever. This waste to be expected. La Plata was like a hothouse; all its growth was unnaturally forced, and the country was shamefully robbed in order to supply the folly and extravagance of its rulers. Now that things have returned to their normal state, and that Paz is convinced of the injustice of taxing the people for the gratification of personal ambition, there is a great reaction. Speculation has almost ceased, and the price of house property has fallen 30 or 35 per cent. The Government is auctioning houses and property which are not required, and it is rumored that several retail houses are likely to smash. This is sad, no doubt, but the blame must be laid on those who gave the city its precocious growth, at enormous cost. After a certain amount of bleeding we have no doubt it will return to a more healthful state of existence than it has ever enjoyed since its foundation. Extravagance has dearly ruined La Plata: economy will once more save it; but probably not before many have suffered a pang of disappointment.

THIRD-OWNERS AND RENT

'A Middleman' writes from Suipacha confirming the statements of 'P. C.' and contradicting some assertions made by 'Porteño.' He says 'you cannot find a man in this neighborhood to mind sheep at 10 mjm per month. Estancieros here are paying from 16 to 18 mjm per month to their men, and these late years the man with a salary is much safer than the third-owner, without the additional burden of rent. It may be in accordance with law to impose the burden of rent upon the unfortunate man when he consents to bear it, but it is not morally honest or just, inasmuch as it leaves him no chance of prospering. If 'Porteño' or any estanciero or middleman should deny this, I may remind them that they would most certainly hold a contrary doctrine if they had come to the country 20 years later, and if others had tied down 'Porteño' to the same strict law he would not today be a bloated aristocrat pleading for an odious monopoly, and using quibbling arguments to oppress and degrade the poor man, but he would probably be a disciple of Dr. Creaghe's and join the socialistic brigade for the establishment of anarchy and the total abolition of property.'

THE IRISH ORPHANAGE

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ETC.

Received through the 'Standard' Office from the Rev. Father O'Reilly:

Father O'Reilly	200 00
Mrs. Brennan	40 00
Mr. P. Clarke	5 00
Jubilee Alms	9 00
Total	254 00

April 14th 1887.

Received through the Rev. Father O'Reilly the sum of 12 mjm, donation of Mr. M. Hearne to the Irish Orphanage.

M. NAGLE,
For the Superior.
July 20th 1887.

REPLY TO MR MCNEAVE'S CHALLENGE

Suipacha,

July 27, 1887.

Mr Patrick McNeave,
Esteemed Sir,

The fact that you have studied over forty years in order to find a remedy to cure sheep-rot, is no reason why another person in a much shorter time should not obtain an equal or a better result than that which you have secured. With regard to the efficacy of 'El Pastor,' if you wish to receive an answer you may apply to the numerous persons who have used it, and who have been kind enough to send me testimonials of the satisfactory results.

With reference to the second and third conditions laid down in your wager, I must inform you that my time is very precious, and that I must employ it in what seems to me most convenient and useful, and in reply to the first I shall say that I intend to spend the £50 sterling (having them) in buying the composition to prepare the bottles of 'El Pastor.'

Please do not expect me to reply to any other letter of yours on this subject for, if, as you say, you have pleasure and interest in challenging, I have pleasure and interest in minding my own business.

I am, dear sir,
Yours truly,
[P. ANARATONE.]

NOTES FROM THE WEST.

[OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Suipacha, July 26th, 1887.

To the Editor of the SOUTHERN CROSS.

Dear Sir,
We are just beginning to draw our breath again after the late terrible storm, and having taken the hides off the defunct, we are settling down to our former normal state of existence. I am unable to give you any adequate idea of the losses in stock incurred in this district, but I may mention that in the north and north-west portion of the partido of Suipacha, the loss in sheep was very great. I know men living in that district who lost three hundred full-grown sheep out of their respective flocks—and these flocks were not large ones, averaging about fifteen hundred. One wealthy estanciero living between Rivas and Suipacha lost nearly five hundred head of cattle as well as a great number of sheep. In portions of the partido of Navarro there was a heavy snowfall, but I am told that the losses in stock were not so heavy as one would expect. I have not heard from Salto, but I should think that the "temporal" caused sad havoc among the flocks, as sheep were very thin in that district.

There are many good stories going the rounds among the vagaries of the ovine species during the late storm. One sheep farmer told me that during one night of that memorable time, "a point" of sheep burst into his cook house and began to eat up all the odds and ends they could meet with. Grease, paper, rags, bits of soap and candles disappeared in the twinkling of an eye, being consumed by the sheep with evident gusto. Another neighbour informed me that his sheep made their way into his quinta where he had a horse tied up. The famished animals soon found out that this horse was liberally furnished with a tail, to which they quickly began to pay particular attention, and though the horse remonstrated rather forcibly with his heels, he was in a short time left lamenting that there did not remain a single hair in his caudal appendage long enough to reach for a mosquito when the summer comes again. In the meantime a few stragglers from the main body invaded the house, and in prosecuting their search for edibles, came upon a "catre" in which was a small boy, sleeping the sleep of the wearied. The sheep, having already tasted the delights of horse hair, had not the smallest objection to human hair, so they "went for" the sleeping youth and began operations on the cranium. Luckily his employer soon appeared

to the scene and drove the marauders away, but not before some mischief was done, for the small boy now rejoices in a tonsured head. In fact, the sheep were for the time demented. I myself, have seen them gather round a dead sheep and eat the wool, taking it off as cleanly and nearly as quickly as a good shearer would do in shearing-time. Of course, all those animals that eat substances foreign to their nature may be reckoned on as lost; they are now dying at the rate of five or six per day.

The want of shelter for cattle and sheep was never more manifest than during the late storm. Shivering animals were seen to seek the shelter afforded by a house or even a clump of leafless trees. It has often struck me as strange that estancieros spare no money or trouble in improving the breeds of cattle and sheep, while they altogether neglect to procure proper means of shelter for their animals. In New Zealand, when a sheep farmer purchases a piece of open land, his first care, after fencing it, is to plant it all round with evergreen or other trees that afford shelter. He also plants long rows of trees five or six deep in various parts of the land, thereby insuring sufficient shelter for his stock in stormy weather. I am certain that a great deal of the losses we are now bewailing could have been avoided if our land owners had only followed the example of their New Zealand contemporaries.

There are many pieces of land to be found on nearly every moderately sized estancia throughout the province, suitable for the purposes of planting, and if Government could be induced to give subsidies to such estancieros as are willing to plant their lands, it would be a great boon indeed. Such subsidies might take the shape of abatements in "Direct Contributions" for a certain number of years, and they would be far more conducive to national prosperity than the granting of large subsidies for the encouragement of operas that are sung to half-empty houses, or for railways projected to towns and cities that as yet only exist on paper.

A few days ago I received a letter from Ireland under date of June 15th. As this letter comes from Granard, a town on the borders of the counties of Westmeath and Longford, a few extracts from it may prove interesting to many of your readers who hail from these counties. Although evictions are not as common there as in other parts of Ireland, still the farmers and traders are in a very bad position. The prices of horned stock are not half what they were a few years ago, and hay has been sold last year in the market for 8d. or 9d. per cwt. Hay some time ago used to fetch 2s. 6d. to 3s. per cwt. All farm produce has proportionally decreased in value. From this we can see that farmers are only claiming justice when they demand a reduction of rents. Traders in towns are also suffering severely, their receipts now on market-days being only about one-sixth of what they were some years ago. When the times are so bad in these two fertile counties, how must the poor people fare in the West and North-West of Ireland? The writer goes on to say, "We are getting the worst Coercion Act ever passed, but we are ready for it. In Mr. Parnell and his gallant band we place the fullest confidence, and the 'Grand Old Man,' Mr. Gladstone, is nobly fighting on our side. We are on the eve of a great crisis for Old Ireland: may God grant we come out all right." There are few Irishmen in this country who will not say "Amen" to that prayer.

We are to have a great race at Rivas station on the 15th of Aug., between the local "cracks;" stakes \$100 nats. a side. Of course the sporting fraternity will muster strongly, on the occasion, and some dollars are likely to change hands. Having nothing further of interest to send you.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
DRAGAU.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN MAILS

London, June 31.

Cardinal Manning writes to the 'Times' challenging the statement that the mission of Monsig-

nor Persico has been revoked at the instance apparently of Cardinal Manning & Archbishop Walsh. His Eminence says the word "apparently" will not clear the 'Times' of the grave responsibility of sending all over the world a statement which is false. Moreover, the 'Times' describes Archbishop Walsh and himself as active promoters of a Separatist intrigue. We are, neither of us, he says, Separatists.

The Queen's Jubilee was celebrated with great 'eclat' in London. Throughout Great Britain there were lesser celebrations, but altogether the event seems to have been made much of. In Ireland the only celebrations to speak of consisted in crape and black flags.

It is announced that Mr. Gill, M. P., in accordance with the wish of Mr. Parnell has withdrawn from the contest for the Lord Mayoralty of Dublin.

In an action brought against Lord Clanricarde by his agent, Mr. Joyce, for £10,000 damages for libel and work done interlocutory judgment has been marked at Dublin against the defendant who failed to file his special defence in time.

The brave O'Halloran boys were sentenced to three months' imprisonment at Ennis. Everyone who has read of the gallant defence of their father's house made by these young men will regret that the vengeance of British law has followed them on the bleak roadside. What they did was an offence as far as the law now existing in this country may be regarded as arbiter between right and wrong. But there is a justice above all law which will make their punishment an honour. It was no crime, forsooth, for the ruffians whom the whole Castle staff employed to throw them on the roadside; but for them to dare to raise a hand against the British army of extermination was an enormity worthy of three months' imprisonment. But that did not even satisfy Mr. Cecil.

The Jubilee in Cork was a lugubrious affair. The number of persons who displayed bunting could be counted on one's fingers. Black flags were in the majority, and a large one floated from the Corporation Offices on the South Mall.

At the National League meeting in Dublin, the Lord Mayor presiding, Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., stated that the receipts since last meeting were £647, besides £5,000 brought from America by Mr. O'Brien.

Dublin.

A writ was issued at by Mr D. O. C. Miley, solr. at the suit of Mr W. Murphy, M. P. against Captain Blackburne, R. N. to recover £1,000 for trespass and trover. The cause of the action arose on the 21st June, when the defendant, who is the officer in command of the gunboat Shannon, caused, it is alleged, a Green flag, which was flying on board the plaintiff's yacht Hironelle, in Bantry Bay, to be pulled down and purloined by a party of sailors. Mr. D. B. Sullivan is the counsel who signs the writ.

The police, in Cork made a public exhibition of their own. They waited until dusk, and then set upon the crowds who thronged the streets in a characteristically brutal manner. They beat women and children mercilessly wherever they went, and the Mayor was only saved by an accident from being maltreated. This violence was wholly unne-

cessary. Except at one point—the 'Constitution' Office—there was no riotous display; and it is a curious fact that while that establishment was being wrecked the police were nowhere to be seen. In the carnage no less than one hundred persons were seriously injured, more than sixty being obliged to repair to the infirmaries for treatment. This conduct is, of course, disgraceful.

On Monday morning a gunpowder outrage was perpetrated at Dudley in connection with a trade dispute among the chainmakers. Three shops were blown up in which the occupants were working for Mr Bannister, who is opposed to conceding the advance demanded by the chainmakers generally. A canister of gunpowder, with a fuse attached, was lowered down the chimney from the roof, and exploded, completely wrecking the place.

GENERAL ITEMS

fire broke out in Rosario, in a fancy shop in the Calle Puerto, between Calles San Lorenzo and Santa-Fé. The shop was completely gutted, and the fire spread to a watchmaker's and a shoemaker's in the vicinity. There was no means of stopping the "voracious elements," and the three houses were completely destroyed.

It is rumored that the vessels of the Steamship Company Mensagerias Fluviales, have been purchased by the Platense Company.

An extraordinary accident has occurred in Bragado, the results of a practical joke. A man of advanced age named José Artolozabal was married in the parish church to a lady who is also declining into the vale of years. Some boys and girls stood at the church door and ridiculed the married couple as they were leaving, after the ceremony. They even followed them to their house with scoffs and jeers, and firing off rockets. This savage treatment had such an effect on Artolozabal, that he had an attack of congestion of the brain, and died a few hours after he and his wife had been thus barbarously insulted. The police witnessed the misconduct of the boys and girls but made no effort to prevent it.

The Executive Government of the Province has sent a note to Congress, requesting them in view of the depressed state of the cattle trade and the great losses suffered this year, to deal liberally with producers, and to abolish completely the tax on exports.

The second entertainment for the season was given under the auspices of the English Literary Society in the hall of the Sociedad La France on Wednesday evening. As the programme was most attractive, it goes without saying that the English-speaking people mustered in large numbers. The first part of the performance was a farce, 'The Silent Woman,' in which Miss Isabel Kean, Mr Harcourt Greene and Mr Hassan acted their parts to perfection and won loud applause. The second part of the entertainment was a selection of vocal and instrumental music. Miss Della Harris played a fantasia from Il Trovatore, Mr T. Inglis Rudman sang 'Only for None,' Mr Hassan sang 'Long, Long Ago,' and Miss Della Harris sang 'Kathleen Mavourneen' with great sweetness and effect. The third part was a most laughable farce, 'All's Fair in Love,' in which Mr Hassan, Mr Inglis Rudman, Mr Silva, Miss Minnie Schenck and Miss Lidia Bigger took part. The audience were highly delighted with the performance, and the English Literary Society, and, in particular, the master of entertainments, scored another brilliant success, on which we congratulate them.

Sr Abdon Arostegui, formerly an Oriental deputy, wrote a letter to General Santos on Saturday, challenging him to fight because, when president of the Republic,

he tried to assassinate Sekor Arostegui, and failing in this had him expelled from the Chamber and insulted by a salaried Press. Not receiving any reply Sr Arostegui asked General Arredondo to act as his second, but the General advised him not to proceed further in the matter, because as an honourable man he ought not to fight with Santos who is a traitor and a bandit.

Mr Holden's 'Fantoche' reappeared on Wednesday evening at the National Theatre.

The Senate unanimously passed the bill for the letting of the public works of the city on Saturday. Several important modifications have been introduced into the original bill. The price paid is definitely fixed at 21 millions, and instead of a right to impose a tax of 6.50 m/n on each householder the contractors will receive a fair interest on the capital they may invest. When the amount of the tax exceeds the interest the government will make a due reduction. Engineer Bateman will continue to be the director of the works. The question will be again debated in the Chamber of Deputies, but the government wish it to become a law, so we suppose it must be so.

The River Plate Frozen Meat Company has increased its capital by £50,000. There was a loss of £37,000 last half year in consequence of the fall in price of the meat.

A debate on the relations with Brazil was held in the Senate on Tuesday. General Mansilla moved that the Minister of Foreign Affairs should be called, and that functionary on arriving declared that the boundary questions with Brazil, Bolivia and Chili were being settled in a friendly way, and that there was no cause whatever for alarm.

In proportion as Buenos Aires is swelling out into the dimensions of a great city different commercial establishments are starting up, and in every way keeping pace with its greatness. One of these has attracted our attention, as it has attracted that of many others, during the past few weeks, that of Messrs Wilkes and Co, no. 200, calle Esmeralda. Here may be seen some of the rarest specimens of household furniture, which in excellence and beauty surpass anything that has yet appeared in Buenos Aires. Splendid fireplaces, with mantelpieces of the finest Carrara marble, of all colors and sizes to suit the most fastidious connoisseurs, diningroom furniture of polished English oak, the world-famed porcelain of Minton and Co, gilt and painted by the hand, clocks requiring to be wound only once in 400 days, precious bronze lamps, etc. These articles of course are intended to decorate the houses of the rich, but they are eloquent proofs of the perfection to which manufacture in England has arrived, and those who wish to spend a pleasant half hour should pay a visit to the establishment of Messrs Wilkes and Co.

Santos arrived here on Saturday, and took up his quarters at the Argentine Hotel. President Juarez sent him a note of welcome on his arrival.

The walls of the new building which is intended as a chapel for the Salesian nuns at the corner of Lorea and Berutti, fell on Saturday and several men who were engaged in the works were injured, fortunately not seriously. It is supposed the wall gave way owing to the heavy scaffolding placed on it.

Dr Albarracin, president of the Society for the Protection of Animals, has sent a petition to the Municipal Council asking a 'subvencion' for the society over which he so ably presides.

Messrs Alurulle and Co. mean 'to take the shine out of' Younger and Co. for they propose making a railway not only to Tartagal but far into the interior of Bolivia, to La Paz, Cochabamba and Sucre.

The Senate has passed the bill for the construction of a railway from Bahia Blanca to Mercedes in San Luis, proposed by Mr

Abreu. The line will pass through Carhue, Guamini, Trenquelauquen, General Acha, Toay and Victorica. The line will be 1138 kilometres in length and the cost of construction is calculated at 23 millions. The Government will give a guarantee of 5 per cent on the line for 20 years, after which time the owners will commence to repay any sums they may have received in guarantee during the previous 20 years.

San Juan and Mendoza have a boundary question. The former province sent a body of armed men to defend their rights, and confiscated a quantity of wood belonging to the other province. It will require all the influence of the National Government to keep these two game cocks from fighting.

Don Julio Goyena has paid for one square of land near the railway station at Quilmes 13,000 m/n. This shows the great increase in the value of property in the vicinity of the city.

An illustrated paper called 'Las Provincias Ilustradas' has been started in this city.

Sr Lacroze has obtained an extension of twelve months for making the Rural Tramway.

The new tramcar of which Mr Nicholas Fitzgerald is the inventor, is one of the best modern improvements in public conveyances, and is well adapted to this climate. Several sliding doors are placed at the sides, so that it can be turned into an open or closed car at will. The new cars are now running on the Anglo-Argentine line, and are admired by all for the convenience and comfort they afford. Mr Fitzgerald has obtained a patent for his invention, and there is no doubt it will be a valuable property in the city of Buenos Aires, where tramcars are almost as essential to everyday life as meat and drink.

The Judge of the Criminal Court has condemned Emilio Ratten to a year and two months' imprisonment, Teodoro Sommer to 6 months and Alfredo Sommer to 3 months and 50 dollars fine, for forgery.

Sr Ferrari proposes to the Municipality to construct a new theatre which will surpass in grandeur anything yet seen in Buenos Aires. The building will cost 2 million gold dollars and will be done at Ferrari's sole expense. He only asks to be allowed to own it for 25 years, after which it will become the property of the Municipality. The edifice will be 120 metres long and 102 wide.

On Saturday a large number of gentlemen, at the invitation of Mr Clarke, went on a trip over the new extension line from Buenos Aires to Mercedes, which is now finished as Pilar. They had occasion to observe on the way the numerous works which have been so rapidly executed. The station at Palermo will soon be finished, and many sheds are being erected there. Caseros is the first station after leaving Palermo. Next comes Bellavista, and from there to Pilar is about 20 kilometres distance. Several iron bridges span the rivers on the way, and the culverts and masonry attracted attention by their neatness and solidity. Mr Clark entertained his guests at breakfast at Pilar. The rails are laid down about 6 kilometres beyond this town. From Pilar the line will run about 7 miles from the town of Lujan, and thence to Mercedes in a direction nearly parallel with the Western Line.

Mr John MacGrath succeeds Mr Luis Repetto as editor of 'La Esperanza,' and he will be assisted in the task by several members of the association 'La Juventud Catolica.'

Mr Popper has returned from his visit to Tierra del Fuego.

Dr Lynn, another illusionist, has arrived here. Patricio is performing nightly at the National Theatre.

The capital of the Provincial Railways has been ascertained to be \$34 millions, and the debt about \$24 millions, of which the foreign debt is \$22,360,000.

The police commissary of San Andres de Giles has been dismissed for misconduct.

It is said that forged 50-cent notes of the National Bank are being profusely circulated in the province, but that the imitation is a very bad one.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

ROSARIO

The shares of the new Sugar Refinery are eagerly sought for.

Lt. Col. Gomensoro's forces are at Las Toscas preparing for another expedition against the Indians.

The President of the Municipality has resigned. The Central Argentine Railway refuses to give passages to immigrants beyond Villa Mercedes.

GOYA

A company, called 'La Colonizadora de Corrientes' has been formed here with a capital of \$1,000,000 to establish colonies along the railway to Paso Lucero and in other parts of the province.

SAN LUIS

In consequence of the appearance of small-pox, the Government has ordered the formation of a Lazareto.

The residents in Villa Mercedes have asked the directors of the National Bank to convert the Agency there into a branch bank.

CORDOBA

The Senate has sanctioned the concession to Don Guillermo Godio for the foundation of a Mortgage Bank with a capital of \$3,000,000 gold.

The E. P. will submit the budget for 1888 to the Chambers tomorrow. The expenditure is estimated at \$2,030,000. A telegram from the Argentine Minister in Chile states that 3,000,000 vine shoots have been despatched to the Government of this province.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO

The Legislature has sanctioned the expenditure necessary for acquiring the land and constructing the buildings for a Normal School for boys. It has been raining here, with short intervals, for three days. The damp winter has been beneficial to the crops of this province. Land is rising in value in the city; what used to be worth 15 or 20 pesos chirolas is now sold for \$250 per vara.

TUCUMAN

D. Lidoro Quinteros, the ex-station master, will be put forward as candidate for the Governorship.

MENDOZA

Petroleum has been found at the depth of 103 metres. Twelve barrels were filled with a pump in an hour and a half, the last in 18 minutes.

ENTRE RIOS

A telegram from Rio Janeiro to a merchant of Rosario who has business here, says that Santos has bought an estancia here. It is situated at the Rincon de Moreira or Malagueño, in the department of Villaguay, and contains four square leagues. It belonged to Colonel Santa Cruz, who transferred it to Faranay Brothers, jewellers of Rio, from whom he had bought jewellery to a large amount.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Paris.

The English Government refuses to pay any compensation to the Chargeurs Réunis for the loss of the 'Ville de Victoria' through the collision with the ironclad Sultan on 23rd December last.

Rio Janeiro, July 27.

There is a rumour that serious difficulties have arisen between the Argentine and Brazilian commissions in Misiones and even the most moderate part of the Press expresses fears for the future relations between Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE (LIMITED)

Authorized Capital..... £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Buenos Aires—71 Reconquista 77
Rosario—Corner of calles Puerto
and Cordoba
Montevideo—Calle Misiones 117.
And in Paysandu

Commercial and other Current Ac-
counts opened. Deposits received at
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Discounted, Negotiated, or Collected.
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London, the Continent, the United
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and the principal towns in England,
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Antwerp, Genoa, and other places in
Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the United
States, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, and
other places in Brazil.

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Country and the Continent can be effect-
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No. 8 Old Jewry, London E.C.

Also, every description of Banking bu-
siness transacted on liberal terms.
The following rates of Interest will be
allowed and charged by the Bank, until
further advice.

Allowed—
Credit Balances in Current
Account and Deposits at
Call..... 3 per ann.
Deposits at 30 days notice..... 5 do
Do for 60 days fixed..... 5 do
Do for 90 days fixed..... 6 do
Do for 6 months fixed..... 6 do

Deposits in "oro sellado"
In current account..... 3 1/2 per ann.
Fixed deposits 60 days..... 4 do
90..... 5 do

Charged—
Overdrafts in Current Ac-
count Gold or Paper..... 10 per ann.
Discount according to arrangement.

T. H. JONES,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, January 2, 1886.

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SE ABONA**

Por depósitos en caja de ahorros
después de 30 días desde \$m/n
1 hasta 1000..... 7 1/2 o/o
Desde \$m/n 1001 en adelante..... 6 o/o
En cuenta corriente o a la vista..... 4 o/o
A plazo fijo de 30 días..... 5 o/o
Id id id 60 id..... 6 o/o
Id id id 90 id..... 7 o/o
A otros plazos..... convencional

SE COBRA

A industriales con garantía real
a plazo fijo..... 12 o/o

HORAS DE OFICINA:

De las 10 a.m. a 4 p.m. Los Sábados
de 10 a.m. a 5 p.m. Los Domingos de
10 a.m. a 2 p.m. para la caja de ahorros.

CARLOS M. SCHWEITZER
Director Principal

BANCO NACIONAL

98—RECONQUISTA—98

Horas de oficina: de 10 a.m. a
3 p.m. y los Sábados hasta las
4 p.m.

Desde la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso
a tasa de interés sea como sigue:

ABONA

Sobre depósitos en cuenta corriente 3 o/o
a plazo de 60 días..... 5 o/o
y arriba..... 5 o/o
cuyo saldo pasa de
\$ 200,000..... 4 o/o
en caja de Ahorros
después de 80 días
Desde \$5 hasta 4
1000..... 6 o/o
Desde \$1001 en ad-
elante..... 5 o/o
en oro a 60 días..... 2 o/o
en oro a 90 días..... 3 o/o

COBRA

Por descuento de Pagars de co-
mercio y de Letras de pago in-
tegro o cuya amortización no
baje en ningún caso, de 25 o/o
trimestral..... 7 o/o

Por descuento de Letras con am-
ortización menos de 25 o/o..... 8 o/o
1 or alelantos en cuenta corriente 9 o/o

Buenos Aires, Agosto 1 de 1885

M. A. MAXWELL
Secretario

L. GARRAHAN Y HNO.

CONSIGNATARIOS

DE

FRUTOS DEL PAIS,

ESCRITORIO:

180—SAN MARTIN—180

Res Non Verba

MENSAJEIAS

FLUVIALES A VAPOR

Nuevo Itinerario

Desde Abril 16, 1887

Salidas de Buenos Aires:

PARA MONTEVIDEO A LAS 5 P.M.

Belizas interiores

Los Lunes... Vapor Cosmos

Los Miercoles... Jupiter

Los Jueves... Olimpo

Los Sabados... Saturno

Los Domingos... Silix

PARA EL SALTO Y ESCALAS

A LAS 10 A.M.

Belizas interiores

Los Martes... Vapor Saturno

Los Miercoles... Silix

Los Jueves... Cosmos

Los Sabados... Jupiter

Los Domingos... Olimpo

SALIDAS PARA BAHIA BLANCA Y

PATAGONES

Saldrá el 1º y 4º de cada mes el vapor

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MÉRCURIO

De la Boca del Riachuelo a las 5 del día

Recibe carga, encomiendas y pasajeros

CARRERA DEL PARANA

Hasta SANTA FE

Haciendo 3 viajes directos semanales

con los vapores

PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS: Martes, Jueves y

Sabados

Para San Pedro, Las Hermanas,

San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante,

Parana, y Santa Fe, en combina-

ción con los Ferro-Carriles del Norte

y Campana. Los boletos de tren y

equipajes para los Ferro-Carriles, la

Agencia los dá gratis a los señores pasa-

jeros. Los vapores Pingo y Meteorito

salen a las 12 por San Fernando y 2.45

por Campana. La carga se recibe la

vispera de la salida en las Estaciones Re-

tiro.—La Agencia se encarga del em-

barque y de embarque de carga, así

como despachos de Aduana.

Comunicación con el Teléfono Gower-

Bell y Pan teléfono.

PEDRO RISSO, Agente

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The training is thoroughly English,

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77-DEFENSA-77

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Workshops on the Premises

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ENGRAVINGS ON METAL

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EL PLATA

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Indian Arrows, etc., etc.

186—SUIPACHA—186

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John E. Turner & Co.,

935—Calle Mendoza—335

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HAVING arranged with Mr. Ed-

ward Casey to conduct the sale

of all the handubay posts consigned to

him from up the river, we can supply

our customers with posts of all kinds

at reduced prices, guaranteed of first

quality, viz., principales, postes, medios

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Also palms and canes, patent steel and

iron Ryland and other patent wires, gal-

vanized sheets, rock salt, Portland ce-

ment, white pine, spruce, pitch-pine,

rails for corrals.

Dr. Hall's Sheep Dip, for curing the

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promotes the growth and improves the

quality of the wool.

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at reduced prices, guaranteed of first

quality, viz., principales, postes, medios

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Also palms and canes, patent steel and

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rails for corrals.

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PRESENTATION OF TESTIMONIALS TO REV. FATHER JOHN CULLEN.

At the Haverfordwest Catholic Church on Sunday, May 15th, after 11 o'clock Mass, in presence of a large Congregation, presentation was made of an illuminated address and sum of money from the flock to their respected Pastor, Father John Cullen, as a parting memento on his retiring to the Franciscan Convent, Ennis, Co. Clare. The address was as follows:

Presented to
THE REV. FATHER JOHN CULLEN,
May, 1887.

Dear Father,

We have been much concerned on hearing of your decision to resign charge of this Mission and go into a place of retirement. Your many labours and kindness during the past eighteen years amongst us have endeared you to us. Your presence as a priest has conferred many benefits upon us; when you came here there was no Catholic Church in this mission. We are, therefore, deeply indebted to you for your trials and exertions in raising our Church and furnishing it with requirements for Divine Worship. That House (D.V.) will stand a memorial of your work for the honour of God when we shall have all passed away. We wish now to express our gratitude, esteem, and friendship to you, and as a mark of these feelings to present you with this address. We are few in number and poor, otherwise we should mark our feelings in a more substantial form. But this small token, in which all sympathise, will, we believe, be accepted by you with a responsive feeling. The infirmities of your advanced age render you unable for active duties, and your many years of laborious work on the Foreign and Home Missions entitle you to that rest which you now seek. While sorry for your retirement from amongst us, we pray that you may be spared many happy days to remember us before the Altar. We beg forgiveness for any sorrow we may have caused you, and shall continue to pray for your welfare in the hope of being united in heaven. Requesting your parting benediction,

We remain, dear Father,

Your affectionate children
in God,

(Signed on behalf of the flock),

JAMES JOSEPH SWEENEY.
HENRY LINCHEY.

A purse of money was also presented from some non-Catholic friends as a mark of esteem and respect for the Rev. Father. In replying, Father Cullen in very feeling words, thanked his affectionate people and friends, and mentioned a few events in his past career. He then blessed the people, and was evidently much affected in leaving this, his last mission, to which he was greatly attached. Many of his flock attended at the Railway Station on Monday evening, when the Rev. Father started on his journey to Ennis.

Many of our readers will learn with regret that the Rev. J. Cullen, the Minister of the Catholic Church in this town, is about to retire from the active duties of the ministry, and will, therefore, terminate his connection with Haverfordwest. The reverend gentlemen is, we are informed, the oldest priest in the diocese: he has been nearly fifty years in Orders, and served for long periods abroad in promoting the missionary work of his Church. He was for twenty-six years between Demerara and Buenos Ayres, engaged in most difficult work in a hot and pestilential climate which greatly affected his health. His labours in those localities were attended with beneficial results, and have been spoken of in high terms in a work lately published by an author well acquainted with the districts. Eighteen years ago the

rev. gentleman was appointed to take charge of the congregation in this town who at that period held their services in a dwelling house in Dew-street. Three years afterwards the present Church was built, and its erection was in a great measure due to the exertions of the rev. gentleman. During his residence at Haverfordwest he has won the good-will and esteem of the inhabitants, and the kindly feeling which the non-Catholics entertain for him will, we believe, be expressed in a tangible form before the rev. gentleman takes his departure. The congregation among whom he has laboured regard him with great affection, and will also mark their appreciation of the rev. gentleman's ministry and services, by presenting him with an address, which will be accompanied by a testimonial of intrinsic value. The rev. gentleman intends to reside in Ennis, in the county of Clare, and he will carry with him the good wishes of a very large circle of Welsh friends. Father Cullen will be succeeded in Haverfordwest by the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, who has also laboured in the mission field.—*Haverfordwest Telegraph.*

A MISSIONARY REPUBLIC.

Catholic Missions, May Number.

History is always a valuable book of reference, and by turning to the missionary records of the past we may often gain many useful hints for the present. Perhaps one of the most remarkable mission incidents of by-gone days was the foundation of a Christian Republic in Paraguay. At the foot of the Cordilleras, on the side next to the Atlantic, between the Orinoco and the Rio de la Plata, lay an immense region, peopled in the seventeenth century by an Indian race exhibiting in its indolence, stupidity and ferocity, all the degradation of fallen man, yet, within the course of a few years, we find established within the midst of these savages a Christian commonwealth so virtuous that the Bishop of Buenos Ayres could write to the King of Spain: 'Sire, among these numerous tribes of Indians, who are naturally prone to all sorts of vice, there prevails so much innocence that I do not think they ever commit a mortal sin; and so happy and prosperous that a Muratori could find for his description of the Republic no better title than 'Il Cristianesimo felice.' Let us ask how this happy Republic was established, for it may help us to see how a like success may be obtained in the foreign missions of to-day.

The first savages converted by the Paraguay missionaries in 1608 were united in a village or community, to which other villages were successively added, and comprehended under the general name of Reductions. The temporal and spiritual affairs of each village were presided over by two missionaries, and as all intercourse with strangers dangerous to faith and morals was prohibited, the Reductions were in the fullest sense strictly Catholic. They were, moreover, self-supporting. The Reduction grounds, divided into lots, were cultivated by the several families for their own support, whilst the produce of a public field termed the 'Possession of God,' provided for bad crops, the maintenance of widows, orphans, and the infirm, also for military expenses. In those agricultural, as well as commercial pursuits, the missionaries were guides and instructors. They carefully watched the character and ability of the children in the schools. If a boy appeared suited for mechanical occupations he was placed in one of the workshops of the Reduction, and might choose the profession of a goldsmith, gilder, watchmaker, locksmith, carpenter, founder, weaver, etc. Such as preferred agricultural pursuits were placed among the husbandmen, while others again were appointed to take charge of the flocks. The women, also, were actively employed, either at home or in the fields, but for the

better preservation of morality, apart from the men. With the same object early marriages were promoted. Whilst all the youths received an elementary education, such as showed special talents were provided with a higher and more complete course of study. Lastly, the Reduction was to a certain extent self-governed. The administration consisted of a 'cacique' or war-chief; a 'corregidor,' or administrator of justice; 'regidor' and 'alcaldes,' or heads of the police and of public works; a 'fiscal,' or public controller; a 'teniente' or prefect of the children, and village superintendents. These officers were for the most part elected by general suffrage from a number of candidates proposed by the missionaries. The public defence was provided for by a regular military force, the able-bodied men being called together once a week and drilled and exercised by the 'cacique.' In everything, says Chateaubriand, speaking of this republic, 'a wise medium was observed. The Christian Republic was neither absolutely agricultural nor exclusively addicted to war, nor entirely cut off from letters and commerce. It had a little of all, and a great number of festivals. It was neither morose, like Sparta, nor frivolous, like Athens. The citizen was neither oppressed with toil nor intoxicated with pleasure. Finally, the missionaries, while they confined the multitude to the necessities of life, were capable of distinguishing among the flock those children whom nature had marked for higher destinies. According to Plato's plan, they separated such as gave indications of genius, in order to initiate them in the sciences and letters. This select number was called the "Congregation." It was this excellent institution that was destined one day to furnish the country with priests, magistrates and heroes.'

Briefly as the Mission Reductions of Paraguay have been here described, they may serve to show how a great political, as well as missionary problem has been solved. Agriculture, which sustains, and arms, which preserve, were in Paraguay successfully combined, while the complete chain of public and social relations was everywhere united by principles of religion. Whether any government will ever again grant a like freedom of action to Catholic missionaries we know not; but the same policy which now dictates a system of military colonisation in Burma might, we believe, with far greater success, promote throughout the pagan world a system of missionary colonisation conducted on principles similar to those so successfully employed by the missionaries in Paraguay.

SMOKING.

An English journal recently offered a prize for the best article against smoking. Following is the article for which the prize was awarded:

It is unphysiological because no animal in a state of nature uses it, and the first time a man smokes he is usually violently upset by it. When a person eats a new kind of fruit for the first time he may not like it, but it does not make him ill, as such fruit is a food. But tobacco, being a poison, nearly always causes an upset to the system. It is only by continued use that man can use it without being made continually ill; he is made ultimately diseased by its use.

It is expensive because there is no need for it; it is not even a luxury that helps us to spend our superfluous cash harmlessly, because it causes more harm and injury than it does good. In England we spend at least £12,000,000 a year on tobacco alone; what with pipes, matches, cigar-holders, cigarette-tubes, cigarette-machines, etc., we do not spend short of £20,000,000.

It is a dirty habit. What smells worse than the breath of a smoker, than his tobacco-soaked clothes and his rank pipe? Then the ashes from pipes, cigars and cigarettes fall on clothes, carpets,

table-cloths, etc., and dirty or disfigure them. Smoking blackens the teeth, and if a pipe is smoked the teeth that hold it are worn away, and so we spoil a natural adornment—the teeth.

It is selfish, in that the person only who uses it gets pleasure from it, and that often at the expense of others. Smokers poison the air common to all by the fumes they emit. The selfishness of the smoker causes family quarrels and disputes, the husband preferring his pipe to his wife or sweetheart. It is disease-producing. It stops growth, and causes ill-developed persons if used before growth has stopped. In adults it first blunts the sense of taste, smell, and sight, and indirectly, the hearing and touch. It always produces more or less sore throats, and often, in consequence, the worst kind of deafness—viz.: throat deafness. When absorbed into the system it causes palpitation and irregular action of the heart, and has a depressing influence on it. It delays digestion, causes nervousness, trembling of hands, indecision, loss of energy and of will power, with lowness of spirits. It deadens thought, and makes a man dull and listless instead of being intelligent and active. It causes loss of appetite, helps on cancer of the stomach, and is the active cause of most cases of cancer seen on the lower lip, which is rarely seen except among smokers. It also lessens the vitality, and wounds heal less rapidly amongst smokers than amongst non-smokers. It wastes time and energy. It wastes energy as it depresses the vital powers, and uses up itself, life and power that should be used for helping on mankind. It leads to drinking. Smoking always causes a dryness of the throat, and the saliva ejected is fluid lost to the system; to relieve both these conditions fluids are taken. As tobacco is a nerve depressant, alcohol is often used to get rid of this depressed feeling. Statistics of friendly temperance societies show that smokers break away from their pledge in greater numbers than non-smokers do.

It leads to loss of property, goods, and lives, by the fires which originate by lighted ashes from pipes, by lighted cigar ends, or matches used by smokers. The loss in this country by fire traceable to smoking is very large.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS

There are 60000 women farmers in Ireland.

A citizen of Royal Oak, Michigan, recently slept for more than 20 days.

A Newark (N. J.) young man recently ate 36 soft-boiled eggs at a single sitting.

A bill has been passed by the Pennsylvania Senate providing that punishment for murder in the first degree may be death by the use of electricity.

A simple plan of stopping bleeding of the nose has lately been advised. Grasp firmly the nose with the finger and thumb for 10 or 15 minutes; by thus completely stopping the movement of air through the nose (which displaces freshly-formed clots) you will favor the clotting of the blood and frequently stop hemorrhage.

A prominent junk dealer recently received an order for 10000 old tomato cans. The dealer explained that much of this kind of tin is used for corners and edge pieces on a low grade of trunks, while many people use it for flushings on roofs. The dealer is obliged to melt the solder off, straighten the cans out into flat sheets, pack the pieces into flat bundles for shipment, and only gets \$10 per ton for his trouble.

An old German of Salem, Illinois, well educated and perfectly sane on all subjects but one, thinks that he is continually surrounded by witches, and wears a belt filled with junks of lead to prevent them from flying away with him. He also weights his ankles to such an extent that it is difficult for him to walk. His

house is crowded with bottled toads, lizards and other curious objects, which he keeps to protect him from witches.

DOMESTIC

Fine wood cabinets should be wiped out with a soft cloth; the corners especially may be brushed with a small hair whisk. If the surface has been polished and is grown dull with age or use, a very little linseed oil on a woolen rag may be used to go over it.

To cleanse the inside of jars—This can be done in a few minutes by filling up the jars with hot water (it need not be scalding hot) and then stirring in a teaspoonful or more of baking soda. Shake well, then empty the jar at once, and if any of the former odor remains fill again with water and soda, shake well, and rinse out in cold water.

'Helen Dorcas' gives the following directions for making washing easy:

'Put four pails of soft water in the boiler, and add half a cake of common soap, or three cups of soft soap, and three tablespoonfuls of kerosene; heat, and put in the dirty clothes, boil 20 minutes, take out and rub in one water, rinse and hang out.

A nice way to freshen old-fashioned silk, making it look like new surah, is to sponge it carefully with strong coffee. While damp, lay it wrong side up on an ironing-board and place paper over it, then press with a warm iron. Be sure the coffee is perfectly settled until clear before using. This is also good to freshen black lace, cashmere, ribbons and alpaca.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

It is now considered unlucky to name vessels after women.

So far as we know, Jonah was made the first Secretary of the Interior.

A girl may be like sugar for two reasons. She may be sweet and she may be full of grit.

A girl stepped into a jeweler's and asked for a pair of 'consistency bracelets.' Somebody had told her that consistency was a jewel.

Capital punishment—boycotting a corporation.

The pugilist's motto; There is more pleasure in giving than receiving.

A youth need not study law to be admitted to the bar where liquors are sold.

It is never too late to mend but nobody should sit up after midnight to sew on a suspender button.

A gentleman looking at his watch after midnight cried: It's tomorrow morning; I must bid you good night.

'Annie, did you get the flowers that I am to wear tonight in my hair?' 'Yes ma'm but—' 'But what?' 'I've mislaid the hair, ma'm.'

The greatest fear an English nobleman feels when on his death-bed is that he may have to associate with some common people in the next world.

Young woman, timidly to clerk: I would like to look at some false hair please. Clerk, experienced: Yes, ma'm, what color does your friend want? Sale effected.

I hope you will be lenient with me, judge: said the thief as he stood up to be sentenced; I have a good many dependant on me for their support. Children? asked the judge. No. Police detectives.

A suit of male—will you marry me?

The man without enemies may not be much of a man, but he has a soft time of it.

The Arab who invented alcohol died 900 years ago, but his spirit still lives.

A contemporary talks of an 'exploded myth.' We may next hear of a 'pulverised nothing.'

The small boy learning the alphabet is very much like the

postage-stamp—he often gets stuck on a letter.

The average woman is considered too delicate to shoulder a musket, but nobody questions her right to bear arms.

It is a question whether it is better to be foolish than wise. The fool is merely laughed at, the wise man is criticised.

A young man was seen lately with two heads on his shoulders. It was not a curiosity, as one belonged to his sweetheart.

All the men who have jumped off the Brooklyn bridge have been penniless and ragged. A plain case of Lazarus and Dives.

'Alone in London' is the title of a new play. Many hard-up Londoners have found a loan in London anything but play.

Even a worm will turn when trod upon. But it does him mighty little good. The time to turn is before the treading upon begins.

Some old dinner customs still prevail. The Romans used to recline at their banquets, and the habit of lying at public dinners still prevails.

'Talks about Law' is the title of a new book. The man who has just paid the bills for a lawsuit does, and what he says isn't very likely to be complimentary either.

I wouldn't be a fool if I were you: said the Fusion editor of the Grand Rapids 'Leader' to an Anti-fusion Greenbacker. No, you wouldn't; but I would be if I were you: responded the latter.

Ugliness—the privilege in man, the unpardonable in woman.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFECTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

THE disease commences with a slight rearrangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted. Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucus gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fulness about the right side as if the liver was enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food soon ferment after eating, accompanied by flatulency or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms need not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered with a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion of dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will affect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite is returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effective remedy of this distressing complaint is 'Seigel's Curative Syrup,' a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 72, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

DEPOSITARIOS

EN BUENOS AIRES

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" Murray y Seedorff—Reconquista 84
" A. Fracconi y Cia—91 Rivadavia 93
" Bozzo y Bruzzoni—47 a 53 calle Pedro Mendoza
" M. M. Hernida y Cia—Piedad 1059
" Berri Hermanos—Belgrano 264
Señor D. Eduardo Rétiene—Rivadavia 309
" F. Amodeo—Buen Orden 714
" V. Mariani—Salta 64, Barracas al Norte
" Pedr. Pesce—Botica del Franco Flor
" Joé B. Paz—Calle de Estados Unidos 485
" M. B. Varela—San Martín 68
Sucesores de D. C. Imperide—27 Pedro Mendoza
Señor D. Constantino Ferriss—Calle Belgrano 1244
" F. Ameghino—Calle 25 de Mayo 128 y mid. dragón
" P. Gallari—Ombu y Cuyo 4100
" J. A. Ronanini—Calle Libertad 362 y avda. del ferrocarril

